

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2019 and 2020 SB3386

Introduced 2/13/2020, by Sen. Cristina Castro

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

New Act
65 ILCS 5/8-3-13 from Ch. 24, par. 8-3-13
65 ILCS 5/8-3-14 from Ch. 24, par. 8-3-14
65 ILCS 5/8-3-14a
55 ILCS 5/5-1030 from Ch. 34, par. 5-1030

Creates the Short-Term Rental Operators' Occupation Tax Act. Imposes a tax upon persons engaged in the business of short-term rental at the rate of 5% of 94% of the gross rental receipts from such renting, leasing or letting. Imposes an additional tax at the rate of 1% of 94% of the gross rental receipts from such renting, leasing or letting. Provides that operators of short-term rentals shall obtain a business license from the Department of Revenue. Effective October 1, 2020.

LRB101 19771 HLH 69281 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

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1 AN ACT concerning revenue.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Short-Term Rental Operators' Occupation Tax Act.
- 6 Section 5. Definitions. As used in this Act:
- "Booking transaction" means a transaction in which a
 hosting platform collects or receives compensation for
 facilitating a rental of a short-term rental located in this
 State by directly or indirectly allowing a reservation to be
 made for an occupant or collecting or processing payments
 through the hosting platform's online application, software,
 website, or system.
- "Department" means the Department of Revenue.
 - "Hosting platform" means a person who provides an online application, software, website, or system through which a short-term rental located in this State is advertised or held out to the public as available to rent for occupancy.
- "Operator" means any person operating a short-term rental.
- "Occupancy" means the use or possession, or the right to
 the use or possession, of any room or rooms in a short-term
 rental for any purpose, or the right to the use or possession
 of the furnishings or to the services and accommodations

accompanying the use and possession of the room or rooms, by an occupant.

"Permanent resident" means any person who occupied or has the right to occupy any room or rooms, regardless of whether or not it is the same room or rooms, in a short-term rental for at least 30 consecutive days.

"Person" means any natural individual, firm, partnership, association, joint stock company, joint adventure, public or private corporation, limited liability company, or a receiver, executor, trustee, guardian or other representative appointed by order of any court.

"Rent" or "rental" means the consideration received for an occupant's occupancy, valued in money, whether received in money or otherwise, including all receipts, cash, credits and property or services of any kind or nature.

"Room" or "rooms" means any living quarters, sleeping or housekeeping accommodations.

"Short-term rental" means an owner-occupied, tenant-occupied, or non-owner-occupied dwelling including, but not limited to, an apartment, house, cottage, condominium, or furnished accommodation that is not a hotel as defined in the Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act, where: (i) at least one room in the dwelling is rented to an occupant for a period of less than 30 consecutive days; and (ii) all accommodations are reserved in advance; provided, however, that a dwelling shall be considered a single room if rented as such. This definition

1 does not include:

- (1) any dormitory or other living or sleeping facility maintained by a public or private school, college, or university for the use of students, faculty, or visitors.
- (2) any facility certified or licensed and regulated by the Department of Human Services or Department of Public Health;
- (3) any room in a condominium, cooperative, or timeshare plan and any individually or collectively owned single-family or multi-family dwelling house or room in such dwelling that is rented for a period of at least 30 consecutive days and that is not advertised or held out to the public as a place regularly rented for periods of less than 30 consecutive days;
- (4) any migrant labor camp or residential migrant housing permitted by the Department of Public Health;
- (5) any nonprofit organization that operates a facility providing housing only to patients, patients' families, and patients' caregivers and not to the general public; or
- (6) any apartment building inspected by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development or other entity acting on behalf of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development that is designated primarily as housing for persons at least 62 years of age. The Department may require the operator of the apartment

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building to attest in writing that such building meets the criteria provided in this subparagraph. The Department may adopt rules to implement this requirement.

Section 10. Rate; exemptions.

- (a) A tax is imposed upon persons engaged in the business of short-term rental at the rate of 5% of 94% of the gross rental receipts from such renting, leasing, or letting.
- (b) There shall be imposed an additional tax upon persons engaged in the business of short-term rental at the rate of 1% of 94% of the gross rental receipts from such renting, leasing, or letting.
- (c) No funds received pursuant to this Act shall be used to advertise for or otherwise promote new competition in the hotel business.
 - (d) The tax is not imposed upon the privilege of engaging in any business in Interstate Commerce or otherwise, which business may not, under the Constitution and statutes of the United States, be made the subject of taxation by this State. In addition, the tax is not imposed upon gross rental receipts for which the short-term rental operator is prohibited from obtaining reimbursement for the tax from the customer by reason of a federal treaty.
 - (e) The tax imposed by this Act shall not apply to gross rental receipts received by an entity that is organized and operated exclusively for religious purposes and possesses an

- active Exemption Identification Number issued by the
 Department pursuant to the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act when
 acting as a short-term rental operator renting, leasing, or
 letting rooms as follows:
 - (1) in furtherance of the purposes for which it is organized; or
 - (2) to entities that (i) are organized and operated exclusively for religious purposes, (ii) possess an active Exemption Identification Number issued by the Department pursuant to the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and (iii) rent the rooms in furtherance of the purposes for which they are organized.

No gross rental receipts are exempt under paragraph (2) of this subsection (e) unless the short-term rental operator obtains the active Exemption Identification Number from the exclusively religious entity to whom it is renting and maintains that number in its books and records. Gross rental receipts from all rentals other than those described in items (1) or (2) of this subsection (e) are subject to the tax imposed by this Act unless otherwise exempt under this Act.

- (f) Persons subject to the tax imposed by this Act may reimburse themselves for their tax liability under this Act by separately stating such tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination, in a single amount, with any tax imposed by any unit of local government.
 - (g) If any short-term rental operator or a hosting platform

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acting as an agent collects an amount (however designated) which purports to reimburse such operator for short-term rental operators' occupation tax liability measured by receipts which are not subject to short-term rental operators' occupation tax, or if any short-term rental operator or a hosting platform agent, in collecting an amount designated) which purports to reimburse such operator for short-term rental operators' occupation tax liability measured by receipts which are subject to tax under this Act, collects more from the customer than the operators' short-term rental operators' occupation tax liability in the transaction is, the customer shall have a legal right to claim a refund of such amount from such operator. However, if such amount is not refunded to the customer for any reason, the short-term rental operator or hosting platform is liable to pay such amount to the Department.

- (h) The tax imposed under this Act shall be in addition to all other occupation or privilege taxes imposed by the State of Illinois or by any municipal corporation or political subdivision thereof.
- 21 Section 15. Hosting platform collection and remittance of taxes.
- 23 (a) Any hosting platform that facilitates a booking 24 transaction shall be required to act as the relevant short-term 25 rental operator's agent and: (i) assess, collect, report, and

- remit the tax to the appropriate taxing body; (ii) maintain records of any taxes collected that have been remitted to the appropriate taxing body and submit these records to the Department in accordance with this Act; and (iii) notify the short-term rental operator that the operator must comply with all applicable local, State, and federal laws, regulations, and ordinances, including this Act.
 - (b) A hosting platform that facilitates a booking transaction shall provide notification within a reasonable time to the relevant short-term rental operator that the tax has been collected and remitted to the appropriate taxing body. The notification must be delivered in hand, by mail, or conveyed electronically by electronic message, mobile or smart phone application, or another similar electronic process, digital media, or communication portal. A short-term rental operator shall not be responsible for collecting and remitting taxes for which the operator has received notification from a hosting platform that the excise has been collected and remitted to the taxing body on their behalf.
 - (c) A hosting platform acting as an agent of a short-term rental operator in accordance with subsection (a) shall provide notification to the Department in a manner prescribed by the Department.
- 24 Section 20. Hosting Platforms.
 - (a) It is unlawful for any hosting platform to facilitate a

- booking transaction for a short-term rental located in this

 State unless the hosting platform:
 - (1) is first registered with the Department in accordance with subsection (d); and
 - (2) as a condition of registration with the Department, has obtained written consent from all operators with short-term rentals located in this State who intend to short-term rent such dwelling or room within such dwelling through the platform, for the disclosure of the information required under, and the furnishing of such information in accordance with, Section 25 of this Act.
 - (b) It is unlawful for any hosting platform to facilitate a booking transaction for a short-term rental located in this State if the dwelling or room within the dwelling is not lawfully registered, licensed, permitted, or otherwise allowed as a short-term rental pursuant to an applicable local, State, or federal law, regulation, or ordinance, including this Act, at the time it is rented.
 - (c) A hosting platform shall designate and maintain on file with the Department an agent for service of process in this state. If the registered agent is unable, with reasonable diligence, to be located, or if the hosting platform fails to reasonably designate or maintain a registered agent in this State, the Director may deem himself or herself or another appropriate person an agent of the hosting platform for purposes of accepting service of any process, notice, or

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- 2 (d) The Department may issue a certificate of registration
- 3 to each hosting platform that meets the requirements of this
- 4 Act and the rules for hosting platform registration adopted
- 5 thereunder by the Department.
- 6 Section 25. Records and reporting.
 - (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or Department action to the contrary:
 - (1) Every operator shall keep separate books or records of the operator's business so as to show the rents and occupancies taxable under this Act separately from the operator's transactions not taxable under this Act. If any operator fails to keep such separate books or records, the operator shall be liable to remit the tax at the rate designated in this Act upon the entire proceeds from the short-term rental. The Department may adopt rules that requirements, including record establish forms and formats, for records required to be kept and maintained by taxpayers. For purposes of this Section, "records" means all data maintained by the taxpayer, including data on microfilm, microfiche paper, or any type of machine-sensible data compilation.
 - (2) In accordance with rules adopted by the Department and subject to applicable laws, for all booking transactions it facilitates for short-term rentals located

1	in this State a hosting platform shall develop and maintain
2	a report that must include all of the following information
3	about each short-term rental booking transaction:

- (A) the name of the operator;
- (B) the operator's or short-term rental's license, registration, permit, or other number as applicable;
 - (C) the physical address;
 - (D) any room or dwelling designation;
 - (E) the individual periods of rental by calendar date:
 - (F) the itemized amounts collected or processed by the hosting platform for the rental, taxes, and all other charges; and
 - (G) any additional information that the Department may require by rule.
 - (b) The hosting platform shall submit the report to the Department monthly in the format requested by the Department and shall make the report available for audit by the Department upon request, as well as any underlying records requested by the Department. The Department may issue and serve subpoenas and compel the production of the report and underlying records as necessary to enforce hosting platform compliance with this Section. Such underlying records may not include copies of specific message exchanges between the hosting platform and an operator, short-term rental renter, or occupant, or between the operator and short-term rental renter or occupant.

- 1 (c) The hosting platform shall maintain the report and 2 underlying records for at least 3 years, in accordance with any 3 rules adopted by the Department.
 - (d) The Department shall share the report, sections of the report, underlying records, or any combination of those items, with an agency or local government of this State to ensure compliance with this Act, the laws of this State, and any local laws, regulations or ordinances.
 - (e) The Department may use the report and underlying records for tax auditing purposes and local governments may use the reports and underlying records to ensure compliance with laws, ordinances, or regulations.
 - (f) A hosting platform may not facilitate a booking transaction for a rental of a short-term rental located in this State unless the operator consents to the hosting platform's disclosure of the information required by this Section.
 - (g) A hosting platform that has operated or is operating in violation of this Section, or the rules of the Department, shall be subject to fines up to \$1,000 per offense and to suspension, revocation, or refusal of a registration issued pursuant to this Act. For purposes of this subsection, the Department may regard as a separate offense each transaction a hosting platform processes in violation of this Act or the rules of the Department.

- (a) Before an operator engages in the business of a short-term rental in this State, the operator shall obtain a business license from the Department. In order to obtain a business license from the Department, the operator must first provide evidence to the Department that the short-term rental is lawfully registered, licensed, permitted, or otherwise allowed to operate as a short-term rental pursuant to the applicable local law, regulation, or ordinance.
 - (b) An operator's business license number issued by the Department must be displayed on any advertisement or listing of a short-term rental and be physically displayed within the short-term rental.
 - (c) If the Department notifies a hosting platform in writing that an advertisement or listing for a short-term rental in this state fails to display a valid business license number issued by the Department, the hosting platform must remove all advertisements or listings for that short-term rental from its online application, software, website, or system within 3 business days unless the listing is otherwise brought into compliance with the law.
 - (d) The Department shall revoke or refuse to issue or renew a short-term rental operator's business license when: (i) the Department determines that the operation of the subject short-term rental violates the terms of an applicable lease or property restriction; or (ii) the Department determines that the operation of the short-term rental violates a State,

- 1 federal, or local law, ordinance, or regulation, or the
- 2 short-term rental operator is the subject of a final order or
- 3 judgment lawfully directing the termination of the premises'
- 4 use as a short-term rental.
- 5 Section 35. Filing of returns and distribution of proceeds.
- 6 Except as provided in this Section, on or before the last
- day of each calendar month, every operator or agent in this
- 8 State shall file a return for the preceding calendar month with
- 9 the Department, stating:
- 10 (1) the name of the operator;
- 11 (2) the operator's residence address and the address of
- 12 his principal place of business and the address of the
- principal place of business (if that is a different
- address) from which he engages in the business of renting,
- leasing or letting rooms in a short-term rental in this
- 16 State;
- 17 (3) the total amount of rental receipts received by the
- 18 operator during the preceding calendar month from renting,
- 19 leasing or letting rooms during such preceding calendar
- 20 month;
- 21 (4) the total amount of rental receipts received by the
- operator during the preceding calendar month from renting,
- leasing or letting rooms to permanent residents during such
- 24 preceding calendar month;
- 25 (5) the total amount of other exclusions from gross

- 1 rental receipts allowed by this Act;
- 2 (6) gross rental receipts which were received by the 3 operator during the preceding calendar month and upon the 4 basis of which the tax is imposed;
- 5 (7) the amount of tax due; and
- 6 (8) such other reasonable information as the 7 Department may require.

If the operator's average monthly tax liability to the Department does not exceed \$200, the Department may authorize the operator's returns to be filed on a quarter annual basis, with the return for January, February, and March of a given year being due by April 30 of such year; with the return for April, May, and June of a given year being due by July 31 of such year; with the return for July, August, and September of a given year being due by October 31 of such year, and with the return for October, November, and December of a given year being due by January 31 of the following year.

If the operator's average monthly tax liability to the Department does not exceed \$50, the Department may authorize the operator's returns to be filed on an annual basis, with the return for a given year being due by January 31 of the following year.

Such quarter annual and annual returns, as to form and substance, shall be subject to the same requirements as monthly returns.

Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act concerning

the time within which an operator may file his return, in the case of any operator who ceases to engage in a kind of business which makes the operator responsible for filing returns under this Act, such operator shall file a final return under this Act with the Department not more than 1 month after discontinuing such business.

Where the same person has more than one business registered with the Department under separate registrations under this Act, such person shall not file each return that is due as a single return covering all such registered businesses, but shall file separate returns for each such registered business.

In the operator's return, the operator shall determine the value of any consideration other than money received by him in connection with the renting, leasing, or letting of rooms in the course of his business, and the operator shall include such value in his return. Such determination shall be subject to review and revision by the Department in the manner provided in this Act for the correction of returns.

Where the operator is a corporation, the return filed on behalf of such corporation shall be signed by the president, vice-president, secretary or treasurer or by the properly accredited agent of such corporation.

The person filing the return shall, at the time of filing such return, pay to the Department the amount of tax herein imposed. The operator filing the return under this Section shall, at the time of filing such return, pay to the Department

the amount of tax imposed by this Act less a discount of 2.1% or \$25 per calendar year, whichever is greater, which is allowed to reimburse the operator for the expenses incurred in keeping records, preparing and filing returns, remitting the tax and supplying data to the Department on request.

If any payment provided for in this Section exceeds the operator's liabilities under this Act, as shown on an original return, the Department may authorize the operator to credit such excess payment against liability subsequently to be remitted to the Department under this Act, in accordance with reasonable rules adopted by the Department. If the Department subsequently determines that all or any part of the credit taken was not actually due to the operator, the operator's discount shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the discount as applied to the credit taken and that actually due, and that operator shall be liable for penalties and interest on such difference.

The proceeds collected from the tax under this Act shall be deposited into the same funds and in the same manner as proceeds are deposited under Section 6 of the Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act.

The Department may, upon separate written notice to a taxpayer, require the taxpayer to prepare and file with the Department on a form prescribed by the Department within not less than 60 days after receipt of the notice an annual information return for the tax year specified in the notice.

Such annual return to the Department shall include a statement of gross receipts as shown by the operator's last State income tax return. If the total receipts of the business as reported in the State income tax return do not agree with the gross receipts reported to the Department for the same period, the operator shall attach to his annual information return a schedule showing a reconciliation of the 2 amounts and the reasons for the difference. The operator's annual information return to the Department shall also disclose pay roll information of the operator's business during the year covered by such return and any additional reasonable information which the Department deems would be helpful in determining the accuracy of the monthly, quarterly or annual tax returns by such operator as hereinbefore provided for in this Section.

If the annual information return required by this Section is not filed when and as required the taxpayer shall be liable for a penalty in an amount determined in accordance with Section 3-4 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act until such return is filed as required, the penalty to be assessed and collected in the same manner as any other penalty provided for in this Act.

The chief executive officer, proprietor, owner or highest ranking manager shall sign the annual return to certify the accuracy of the information contained therein. Any person who willfully signs the annual return containing false or inaccurate information shall be guilty of perjury and punished

1 accordingly. The annual return form prescribed by the

2 Department shall include a warning that the person signing the

3 return may be liable for perjury.

4 The foregoing portion of this Section concerning the filing

of an annual information return shall not apply to an operator

who is not required to file an income tax return with the

United States Government.

Section 40. Incorporation of Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and Uniform Penalty and Interest Act. All of the provisions of Sections 4, 5, 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d, 5e, 5f, 5g, 5i, 5j, 6, 6a, 6b, 6c, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and Section 3-7 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act shall apply to persons in the business of renting, leasing or letting short-term rental rooms in this State to the same extent as if such provisions were included herein.

Section 45. Recordkeeping. When the amount due is under \$300, any person engaged in the business of renting, leasing or letting short-term rental rooms in this State, who fails to make a return, or to keep books and records as required herein, or who makes a fraudulent return, or who willfully violates any rule or regulation of the Department for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this Act, or any officer or agent of a corporation engaged in the business of renting, leasing or letting short-term rental rooms in this State, who

signs a fraudulent return made on behalf of such corporation, is quilty of a Class 4 felony.

Any person who violates any provision of Section 5 of this Act is guilty of a Class 4 felony. Each and every day any such person is engaged in business in violation of said Section 5 shall constitute a separate offense.

When the amount due is under \$300, any person who accepts money that is due to the Department under this Act from a taxpayer for the purpose of acting as the taxpayer's agent to make the payment to the Department, but who fails to remit such payment to the Department when due is guilty of a Class 4 felony. Any such person who purports to make such payment by issuing or delivering a check or other order upon a real or fictitious depository for the payment of money, knowing that it will not be paid by the depository, shall be guilty of a deceptive practice in violation of Section 17-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

Any short-term rental operator who collects or attempts to collect an amount (however designated) which purports to reimburse such operator for a short-term rental operators' occupation tax liability measured by receipts which such operator knows are not subject to short-term rental operators' occupation tax, or any short-term rental operator who knowingly over-collects or attempts to over-collect an amount purporting to reimburse such operator for short-term operators' occupation tax liability in a transaction which is subject to

the tax that is imposed by this Act, shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony.

When the amount due is \$300 or more, any person engaged in the business of renting, leasing or letting short-term rental rooms in this State, who fails to make a return, or to keep books and records as required herein, or who makes a fraudulent return, or who willfully violates any rule or regulation of the Department for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this Act, or any officer or agent of a corporation engaged in the business of renting, leasing or letting short-term rental rooms in this State who signs a fraudulent return made on behalf of such corporation is guilty of a Class 3 felony.

When the amount due is \$300 or more, any person who accepts money that is due to the Department under this Act from a taxpayer for the purpose of acting as the taxpayer's agent to make the payment to the Department, but who fails to remit such payment to the Department is guilty of a Class 3 felony. Any such person who purports to make such payment by issuing or delivering a check or other order upon a real or fictitious depository for the payment of money, knowing that it will not be paid by the depository, shall be guilty of a deceptive practice in violation of Section 17-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012.

A prosecution for any act in violation of this Section may be commenced at any time within 3 years of the commission of 1 that act.

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- Section 50. Intergovernmental sharing of information. Any information collected by the Department pursuant to this Act shall not be subject to the Freedom of Information Act. Information collected pursuant to this Act by the Department may be shared with local units of government upon request, provided that the information is treated as confidential at all times by the local unit of government.
- 9 Section 55. Local regulation. A unit of local government 10 may adopt an ordinance or resolution regulating short-term 11 rental activities within that unit of local government that 12 imposes requirements not inconsistent with nor less stringent 13 than those imposed by this Act.
 - Section 60. Severability. If any provision of this Act, in part or in full, or its application to any person, entity, or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the Act which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Act are severable.
- Section 90. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Sections 8-3-13, 8-3-14, and 8-3-14a as follows:

1 (65 ILCS 5/8-3-13) (from Ch. 24, par. 8-3-13)

Sec. 8-3-13. The corporate authorities of any municipality containing 500,000 or more inhabitants may impose a tax prior to July 1, 1969, upon all persons engaged in the municipality in the business of renting, leasing or letting rooms in a hotel, as defined in the Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act, or a short-term rental, as defined in the Short-Term Rental Operators' Occupation Tax Act, at a rate not to exceed 1% of the gross rental receipts from the renting, leasing or letting, excluding, however, from gross rental receipts, the proceeds of the renting, leasing or letting to permanent residents of that hotel or short-term rental and proceeds from the tax imposed under subsection (c) of Section 13 of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act.

The tax imposed by a municipality under this Section and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident thereof shall be collected and enforced by the State Department of Revenue. The certificate of registration that is issued by the Department to a lessor under the Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act, or a business license issued by the Department under the Short-Term Rental Operators' Act shall permit the registrant to engage in a business that is taxable under any ordinance or resolution enacted under this Section without registering separately with the Department under the ordinance or resolution or under this Section. The Department shall have full power to administer and enforce this Section; to collect

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all taxes and penalties due hereunder; to dispose of taxes and penalties so collected in the manner provided in this Section; and to determine all rights to credit memoranda arising on account of the erroneous payment of tax or penalty hereunder. In the administration of and compliance with this Section, the Department and persons who are subject to this Section shall have the same rights, remedies, privileges, immunities, powers be duties, subject to the and and same conditions, restrictions, limitations, penalties and definitions of terms, and employ the same modes of procedure, as are prescribed in the Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act, the Short-Term Rental Operators' Occupation Tax Act, and the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, as fully as if the provisions contained in those Acts were set forth herein.

Whenever the Department determines that a refund should be made under this Section to a claimant instead of issuing a credit memorandum, the Department shall notify the State Comptroller, who shall cause the warrant to be drawn for the amount specified, and to the person named, in the notification from the Department. The refund shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of the Illinois tourism tax fund.

Persons subject to any tax imposed under authority granted by this Section may reimburse themselves for their tax liability for that tax by separately stating the tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination, in a single amount, with State tax imposed under the Hotel

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Operators' Occupation Tax Act or the Short-Term Rental
Operators' Occupation Tax Act.

The Department shall forthwith pay over to the State Treasurer, ex-officio, as trustee, all taxes and penalties collected hereunder. On or before the 25th day of each calendar month, the Department shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller the disbursement of stated sums of money to named municipalities from which lessors have paid taxes or penalties hereunder to the Department during the second preceding calendar month. The amount to be paid to each municipality shall be the amount (not including credit memoranda) collected hereunder during the second preceding calendar month by the Department, and not including an amount equal to the amount of refunds made during the second preceding calendar month by the Department on behalf of the municipality, less 4% of the balance, which sum shall be retained by the State Treasurer to cover the costs incurred by the Department in administering and enforcing the provisions of this Section, as provided herein. The Department, at the time of each monthly disbursement to the municipalities, shall prepare and certify to the Comptroller the amount so retained by the State Treasurer, which shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund of the State Treasury.

Within 10 days after receipt by the Comptroller of the disbursement certification to the municipalities and the General Revenue Fund provided for in this Section to be given to the Comptroller by the Department, the Comptroller shall

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cause the warrants to be drawn for the respective amounts in accordance with the directions contained in the certification.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize a municipality to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business that, under the Constitution of the United States, may not be made the subject of taxation by this State.

An ordinance or resolution imposing a tax hereunder or effecting a change in the rate thereof shall be effective on the first day of the calendar month next following the expiration of the publication period provided in Section 1-2-4 in respect to municipalities governed by that Section.

The corporate authorities of any municipality that levies a tax authorized by this Section shall transmit to the Department of Revenue on or not later than 5 days after the effective date of the ordinance or resolution a certified copy of ordinance or resolution imposing the tax; whereupon, Department of Revenue shall proceed to administer and enforce this Section on behalf of the municipality as of the effective date of the ordinance or resolution. Upon a change in rate of a tax levied hereunder, or upon the discontinuance of the tax, the corporate authorities of the municipality shall, on or not later than 5 days after the effective date of the ordinance or resolution discontinuing the tax or effecting a change in rate, transmit to the Department of Revenue a certified copy of the ordinance resolution effecting or the change discontinuance. The amounts disbursed to any municipality

- 1 under this Section shall be expended by the municipality solely
- 2 to promote tourism, conventions and other special events within
- 3 that municipality or otherwise to attract nonresidents to visit
- 4 the municipality.
- 5 Any municipality receiving and disbursing money under this
- 6 Section shall report on or before the first Monday in January
- 7 of each year to the Advisory Committee of the Illinois Tourism
- 8 Promotion Fund, created by Section 12 of the Illinois Promotion
- 9 Act. The reports shall specify the purposes for which the
- 10 disbursements were made and shall contain detailed amounts of
- all receipts and disbursements under this Section.
- 12 This Section may be cited as the Tourism, Conventions and
- Other Special Events Promotion Act of 1967.
- 14 (Source: P.A. 87-205; 87-733; 87-895.)
- 15 (65 ILCS 5/8-3-14) (from Ch. 24, par. 8-3-14)
- Sec. 8-3-14. Municipal hotel and short-term rental
- operators' occupation tax. The corporate authorities of any
- 18 municipality may impose a tax upon all persons engaged in such
- 19 municipality in the business of renting, leasing or letting
- 20 rooms in a hotel, as defined in "The Hotel Operators'
- Occupation Tax Act," or a short-term rental, as defined in the
- 22 Short-Term Rental Operators' Occupation Tax Act, at a rate not
- 23 to exceed 6% in the City of East Peoria and in the Village of
- 24 Morton and 5% in all other municipalities of the gross rental
- 25 receipts from such renting, leasing or letting, excluding,

however, from gross rental receipts, the proceeds of such renting, leasing or letting to permanent residents of that hotel or short-term rental and proceeds from the tax imposed under subsection (c) of Section 13 of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act, and may provide for the administration and enforcement of the tax, and for the collection thereof from the persons subject to the tax, as the corporate authorities determine to be necessary or practicable for the effective administration of the tax. The municipality may not impose a tax under this Section if it imposes a tax under Section 8-3-14a.

Persons subject to any tax imposed pursuant to authority granted by this Section may reimburse themselves for their tax liability for such tax by separately stating such tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination, in a single amount, with State tax imposed under "The Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act" or the Short-Term Rental Operators' Occupation Tax Act.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize a municipality to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business which under the constitution of the United States may not be made the subject of taxation by this State.

Except as otherwise provided in this Division, the amounts collected by any municipality pursuant to this Section shall be expended by the municipality solely to promote tourism and conventions within that municipality or otherwise to attract

- 1 nonresident overnight visitors to the municipality.
- 2 No funds received pursuant to this Section shall be used to
- 3 advertise for or otherwise promote new competition in the hotel
- 4 business.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 101-204, eff. 8-2-19.)
- 6 (65 ILCS 5/8-3-14a)
- 7 Sec. 8-3-14a. Municipal hotel or short-term rental use tax.
- 8 (a) The corporate authorities of any municipality may
- 9 impose a tax upon the privilege of renting or leasing rooms in
- 10 a hotel or short-term rental within the municipality at a rate
- 11 not to exceed 5% of the rental or lease payment. The corporate
- 12 authorities may provide for the administration and enforcement
- 13 of the tax and for the collection thereof from the persons
- 14 subject to the tax, as the corporate authorities determine to
- 15 be necessary or practical for the effective administration of
- 16 the tax.
- 17 (b) Each hotel, short-term rental operator, or hosting
- 18 platform acting as an agent for the short-term rental operator
- 19 in the municipality shall collect the tax from the person
- 20 making the rental or lease payment at the time that the payment
- 21 is tendered to the hotel. The hotel shall, as trustee, remit
- 22 the tax to the municipality.
- 23 (c) The tax authorized under this Section does not apply to
- 24 any rental or lease payment by a permanent resident of that
- 25 hotel or short-term rental or to any payment made to any hotel

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- that is subject to the tax imposed under subsection (c) of 1 Section 13 of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority 2 3 Act. A municipality may not impose a tax under this Section if it imposes a tax under Section 8-3-14. Nothing in this Section 4 5 may be construed to authorize a municipality to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business that under the 6 7 Constitution of the United States may not be made the subject 8 of taxation by this State.
 - (d) Except as otherwise provided in this Division, the moneys collected by a municipality under this Section may be expended solely to promote tourism and conventions within that municipality or otherwise to attract nonresident overnight visitors to the municipality. No moneys received under this Section may be used to advertise for or otherwise promote new competition in the hotel business.
 - (e) As used in this Section, "hotel" has the meaning set forth in Section 2 of the Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act.
- (f) As used in this Section, "short-term rental" and

 "hosting platform" have the meaning set forth in Section 2 of

 the Short-Term Rental Operators' Occupation Tax Act.
- 21 (Source: P.A. 101-204, eff. 8-2-19.)
- 22 Section 95. The Counties Code is amended by changing 23 Section 5-1030 as follows:
- 24 (55 ILCS 5/5-1030) (from Ch. 34, par. 5-1030)

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Sec. 5-1030. Hotel rooms, <u>short-term rentals</u>, tax on gross rental receipts.

- The corporate authorities of any county may by ordinance impose a tax upon all persons engaged in such county in the business of renting, leasing or letting rooms in a hotel or short-term rental which is not located within a city, village, or incorporated town that imposes a tax under Section 8-3-14 of the Illinois Municipal Code, as defined in "The Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act or the Short-Term Rental Operators' Occupation Tax Act ", at a rate not to exceed 5% of the gross rental receipts from such renting, leasing or letting, excluding, however, from gross rental receipts, the proceeds of such renting, leasing or letting to permanent residents of that hotel or short-term rental, and may provide for the administration and enforcement of the tax, and for the collection thereof from the persons subject to the tax, as the corporate authorities determine to be necessary or practicable for the effective administration of the tax.
- (b) With the consent of municipalities representing at least 67% of the population of Winnebago County, as determined by the 2010 federal decennial census and as expressed by resolution of the corporate authorities of those municipalities, the county board of Winnebago County may, by ordinance, impose a tax upon all persons engaged in the county in the business of renting, leasing, or letting rooms in a hotel or short-term rental that imposes a tax under Section

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8-3-14 of the Illinois Municipal Code, as defined in "The Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act" or the Short-Term Rental Operators' Occupation Tax Act, at a rate not to exceed 2% of the gross rental receipts from renting, leasing, or letting, excluding, however, from gross rental receipts, the proceeds of the renting, leasing, or letting to permanent residents of that hotel or short-term rental, and may provide for the administration and enforcement of the tax, and for the collection thereof from the persons subject to the tax, as the county board determines to be necessary or practicable for the effective administration of the tax. The tax shall be instituted on a county-wide basis and shall be in addition to any tax imposed by this or any other provision of law. The revenue generated under this subsection shall be accounted for and segregated from all other funds of the county and shall be utilized solely for either: (1) encouraging, supporting, marketing, constructing, or operating, either directly by the county or through other taxing bodies within the county, sports, arts, or other entertainment or tourism facilities or programs for the purpose of promoting tourism, competitiveness, job growth, and for the general health and well-being of the citizens of the county; or (2) payment towards debt services on bonds issued for the purposes set forth in this subsection.

(c) A Tourism Facility Board shall be established, comprised of a representative from the county and from each

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1 municipality that has approved the imposition of the tax under 2 subsection (b) of this Section.

- (1) A Board member's vote is weighted based on the municipality's population relative to the population of the county, with the county representing the population within unincorporated areas of the county. Representatives from the Rockford Park District and Rockford Area Convention and Visitors Bureau shall serve as ex-officio members with no voting rights.
- (2) The Board must meet not less frequently than once per year to direct the use of revenues collected from the tax imposed under subsection (b) of this Section that are pursuant already directed for use to not intergovernmental agreement between the county and another entity represented on the Board, including the ex-officio members, and for any other reason the Board deems necessary. Affirmative actions of the Board shall require a weighted vote of Board members representing not less than 67% of the population of the county.
- (3) The Board shall not be a separate unit of local government, shall have no paid staff, and members of the Board shall receive no compensation or reimbursement of expenses from proceeds of the tax imposed under subsection (b) of this Section.
- (d) Persons subject to any tax imposed pursuant to authority granted by this Section may reimburse themselves for

their tax liability for such tax by separately stating such tax
as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in
combination, in a single amount, with State tax imposed under

"The Hotel Operators' Occupation Tax Act" or the Short-Term
Rental Operators' Occupation Tax Act.

Nothing in this Section shall be construed to authorize a county to impose a tax upon the privilege of engaging in any business which under the Constitution of the United States may not be made the subject of taxation by this State.

An ordinance or resolution imposing a tax hereunder or effecting a change in the rate thereof shall be effective on the first day of the calendar month next following its passage and required publication.

The amounts collected by any county pursuant to this Section shall be expended to promote tourism; conventions; expositions; theatrical, sports and cultural activities within that county or otherwise to attract nonresident overnight visitors to the county.

Any county may agree with any unit of local government, including any authority defined as a metropolitan exposition, auditorium and office building authority, fair and exposition authority, exposition and auditorium authority, or civic center authority created pursuant to provisions of Illinois law and the territory of which unit of local government or authority is co-extensive with or wholly within such county, to impose and collect for a period not to exceed 40 years, any

portion or all of the tax authorized pursuant to this Section 1 2 and to transmit such tax so collected to such unit of local 3 government or authority. The amount so paid shall be expended by any such unit of local government or authority for the 5 purposes for which such tax is authorized. Any such agreement must be authorized by resolution or ordinance, as the case may 6 be, of such county and unit of local government or authority, 7 8 and such agreement may provide for the irrevocable imposition 9 and collection of said tax at such rate, or amount as limited 10 by a given rate, as may be agreed upon for the full period of 11 time set forth in such agreement; and such agreement may 12 further provide for any other terms as deemed necessary or 13 advisable by such county and such unit of local government or 14 authority. Any such agreement shall be binding and enforceable 15 by either party to such agreement. Such agreement entered into 16 pursuant to this Section shall not in any event constitute an 17 indebtedness of such county subject to any limitation imposed by statute or otherwise. 18

- 19 (Source: P.A. 98-313, eff. 8-12-13.)
- Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect October 1, 2020.